

LATE TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

FROM MANY POINTS.

Important News Items Received as We Go to Press.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

The sailing yacht owned by Frank Bacon and W. L. Varnum, of Erie, Pa., was wrecked off Dunkirk, N. Y. A fishing vessel while going out to raise nets found the wrecked yacht, to which were clinging the two members of the crew. Captain Thomas Stick was found unconscious and was taken to Dunkirk for medical treatment. He will probably die. His companion, George Granzow, aged 18 years, was dead when found. Both men had been dashed about on the spar for 38 hours before being found.

James and Thomas Shado, of Indianapolis, Ind., aged respectively 7 and 5 years, were horribly burned by natural gas by playing with a gas leak. Their parents were burying another child who had burned to death.

Five workmen were badly burned in a gas explosion on Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The explosion was in a manhole built by the Central Telephone Company for the conveyance of its wires underground.

Coal oil gas, which escaped to a St. Louis sewer, caused an explosion that wrecked a large part of the city's drainage system. Three lives were lost and several persons were wounded.

The steamer City of Concord came in collision off Hyde Park, near Chicago, with a tug. The latter was cut to the keel and sank at once. Oscar Page, steward, and William Kopper, deck hand, were drowned. The other three members of the crew were rescued.

A search for four missing children in Medford, Mass., Thursday, resulted in finding them in a closet under a sink in an unfinished house, where they had crawled some time during the day. The door was shut in some other way, snapping the catch and making them prisoners. Three of them, all boys, died from suffocation, and the other, a little girl, was slowly sinking.

Chas. Newport ate canned lobster at his wedding feast, and soon after died of blood poisoning.

At Dell Rapids, S. D., on Wednesday hundreds of farmers were starting in to cut their barley with every prospect of reaping a most bountiful harvest. In the afternoon they were in the midst of desolation. A large bluish green cloud swept down upon the ripening grain and left destruction in its wake. The storm of wind, hail and heavy rain came from the Northwest with terrible violence, and 45 minutes later the sun shone as brilliantly as on a perfect summer day. Thousand of acres are laid to waste. Many farmers are insured, but many others lose heavily.

Miss Augusta Regan, aged 19, was killed by lightning while bathing in the Passaic river near Stirling, N. J.

Crops.

The continued heavy rains in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., have seriously damaged the cotton crop in that section.

Harvesting is nearly over in Michigan. A good yield is reported.

Conservative crop reports from Illinois indicate that the corn crop will fall 25 per cent. below last year. Wheat is now being harvested in northern counties and in other sections threshing is in progress. Reports from rye indicate a light yield, while that of oats is good. There is no improvement in the fruit outlook.

A terrific hail and wind storm swept over the town of Farmington, Minn., Friday. Hail to the depth of six inches covered the ground, doing great damage to property of all kinds. The loss to crops is absolute. The total acreage destroyed is estimated at 10,000 while the total loss will not fall short of \$200,000.

Recent rains have insured an almost unprecedented corn crop in Kansas.

In the North west the harvest is ready, but laborers are very scarce. There will be work for thousands from the more eastern States at good wages, and excursion rates will be almost nothing.

Capital, Labor and Industrial.

The 800 employees of the Gilkey & Anson Lumber Company, of Morris, Wis., have struck. They demand 10 hours' work instead of 11 at 10 hours' pay.

All the girls employed as operators in the Central Union telephone exchange, Indianapolis, Ind., went on strike, and there is much inconvenience throughout the city in consequence. The trouble, the girls claim, is not one of wages or hours. They say they have struck because of unreasonable rules which they are expected to observe, but cannot.

The polishing girls of the United States Tin Plate Company, of McKeesport, Pa., who were getting 60 cents a day, have struck for 75 cents.

The Idaho strikers who have been arrested are to be taken before the United States commissioner's court. When bound over they will be delivered into the custody of the United States marshal. In this way the state authorities will be relieved from the necessity of providing for them. 100 prisoners are confined at Warden in a place but poorly adapted for such purposes, and he place is infested with vermin. At Wallace there are 116 prisoners. If all the troops should be withdrawn from this region it is thought there would be an exodus of non-union miners. The war department desires to withdraw all troops at the earliest possible moment, but the state authorities are using every effort to retain some of the troops until winter, at least.

The Board of Walking Delegates, in their fight with the Iron League, have ordered strikes on a dozen new buildings at New York and called out 15,000 men. There are now over 20,000 men on strike in that city.

Workmen in the fireproof and paint department of the Canton, O., safe works have been notified that a new scale of prices would go into effect on August 1. The re-

duction in wages in these departments will average 10 per cent. There is not likely to be any trouble.

Brown & Co., proprietors of the Wayne iron and steel works, Pittsburgh, Pa., signed the Amalgamated scale with the understanding that if any reduction be made in the scale during the ensuing year they benefit from it. Their 1,000 men have resumed work.

Mexicans driven from home by drouth are flooding El Paso and offering to work for 25 cents a day and board.

At St. Louis the Belleville Steel Company has signed the Amalgamated scale and work has resumed.

The two Dunbar (Pa.) furnaces were shut down for lack of orders. About 300 men have idleness forced upon them.

At Martins Ferry, O., the Laughlin Nail Company signed the scale and resumed work.

The 80,000 anthracite coal operatives in Eastern Pennsylvania and the 12,000 train bands in the Philadelphia and Reading system are preparing to organize a union similar to the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association that was disrupted in 1875. 92,000 men will resist the wage policy of the Philadelphia & Reading combination.

Miscellaneous.

The case of young Jams, who was drummed out of the Tenth regiment at Homestead, Pa., on last Sunday, will be taken to the courts by the friends of the young man, who consider that he has been harshly dealt with.

The first armor plate test on the proving grounds of the Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Company took place on Saturday and was a complete success. The 104-inch Harveyized nickel steel plate resisting the impact of a 250-pound projectile, the velocity of which was 1,700 feet a second. The Government officials present approved the test as highly satisfactory.

The Oklahoma craze has broken out among Tennessee negroes, and they are flocking like sheep to the new territory.

Harry Sullivan, who was fatally stabbed at Denver by an Italian named Augusta, has confessed that his real name is D. C. M. McLennigan, and that he is the man who betrayed the Pennsylvania "Molly Maguires." Augusta is thought to be an avenger of that order, who has been hunting McLennigan for years.

Twenty-eight men from the Gem and Burke who were paroled a few days ago were re-arrested and brought to the Wallace (Id.) military prison.

At Boise City, Id., Judge Betty fixed the bail for the nineteen prisoners from Wallace and the six from Warden. In jail charged with contempt of federal court at \$1,500 each. None have furnished the required bonds yet.

Political.

W. A. MacCorkle, of Kanawha county, was nominated for Governor by the W. Va. Democratic State Convention.

The Minnesota Republican Convention nominated Knabe Nelson, of West Alexandria, for Governor; David M. Clough, of Minneapolis, for Lieutenant Governor, and Fred P. Brown for Secretary of State.

At the Wyoming Democratic State Convention, Dr. Osborne, of Rawlins, was nominated for Governor.

A PEOPLE'S PARTY VICTORY.—The silver convention held at Denver, Col., under the auspices of the State Silver League, concluded its deliberations in a stormy all day session. The fight was over the motion to endorse the full ticket nominated on the previous day by the People's party convention and a substitute to approve the electoral ticket only. A faction opposed to both of these motions, and led by Hon. Thomas M. Patterson, the bolting democratic editor of the "News," urged an immediate adjournment and the future calling of a new silver convention to put a State ticket in the field. The People's party element won the battle, and their State and electoral tickets were endorsed. Editor Patterson is now out in the cold. He has bolted the Democrats, People's party and Silverites.

Fires.

At New York, the New York Biscuit Company's six-story building on Tenth avenue. Loss, about \$200,000. The building was only completed about three months ago.

The Standard Oil Company's warehouses at Ludlow, Ky., with 250,000 barrels of rosin, 5,000 barrels of turpentine and 3,000 barrels of benzine, eight freight cars, two tanks of turpentine and 1,000 feet of the Cincinnati Southern railroad's track burned.

At Bodie, Cal., every business house on both sides of Main street and several dwellings were burned. Loss, \$75,000. Thirty stores were consumed.

At Wheatland, Ia., the store of A. Lillie and considerable adjoining property was burned. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$80,000. Mrs. John Snyder was burned to death.

Crime and Penalties.

A. Alexander, a drummer, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, A. H. Jones, at New Orleans. Jones had accused Alexander of abusing his wife.

At Philadelphia, while drunk, Winchesteer Comfort, a carpenter threatened to beat his wife. When he attempted to put his threat into execution his 16-year-old son struck him on the head with a hatchet, fracturing his skull, and he will die.

Charles H. Page, a Philadelphia stock broker, was shot and killed by R. Kennedy, a customer, who then killed himself. Kennedy was crazed by losses.

Washington News.

The President nominated Watson R. Sperry, of Delaware, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Persia.

The senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Watson A. Sperry, of Delaware, to be minister to Persia; Truxton Beale, of California, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Roumania, Servia and Greece; A. Barton Hepburn, of New York, to be comptroller of the currency to succeed Edward S. Lacey, resigned.

The Weather.

At Chicago on Wednesday 16 persons died from the excessive heat, and 88 were prostrated. At St. Louis 3 deaths occurred and 20 prostrations. At Reading, Pa., 100

was the heat mark, and many prostrations occurred. 16 deaths from heat occurred in Philadelphia Wednesday.

Killing frosts occurred in Montana Friday night, and the cold wave was coming eastward.

The hot wave came to an end at New York Sunday, the mercury dropping to 67. The average temperature for the eight days during which the wave prevailed was 91 degrees, exceeding all previous records.

Congressional Nominations.

The First California Congressional district nominated E. W. Davis, of Santa Rosa, Grand Master of the State Grange, for Congress; the Second, J. A. Davis, of Calaveras; and the Third, S. G. Hilborn, of Alameda. Eugene F. Loud was renominated for Congress in the Fifth and C. O. Alexander in the Fourth districts.

H. C. Vanvoerhis, of Muskingum, was nominated for Congress from the 15th Ohio district on the 55th ballot.

Personal.

The President will leave Washington immediately after the adjournment of Congress for Leon Lake, where he will drop all official matters for a few weeks. About the first of September he will go to Cope May Point and remain there till the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington, September 30.

Sanitary.

Six well defined cases of smallpox have appeared in one ward of the New York City Hospital, and more are feared.

Last week there were 870 deaths in Philadelphia, mostly caused by the heat, a larger number than during epidemics of cholera, smallpox and diphtheria.

Judicial.

The Michigan supreme court has decided that the insurance companies which wanted to pay only cost of production for lumber of a lumber manufacturer which had been destroyed by fire must pay market price.

BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

During the opening of the annual fair at Alameda, Spain, a riot arose between soldiers and civilians, and the former fired on the latter, killing two and wounding nine others.

A temporary constructed theater at Burill, France, collapsed. About 700 people were within the enclosure, and of these 80 were injured, but none fatally.

Ex-President Bogran, of Honduras, has fled to the United States; that Ceiba and Trujillo are still held by the revolutionists, and that President Lewa desires peace at any price.

Eighty Chinese filibusters, after invading Upper Burma, were routed by a small British force. Six outlaws were killed and the rest taken prisoners.

While brigands were raiding Puerpo, Mex., they were attacked by troops. In the battle four bandits and one soldier were killed. No captures were made.

Eighty houses and an ancient Capuchin monastery were destroyed by fire at Male, in the Tyrol. Nearly 900 persons are made homeless.

The 16 Belgian anarchists who have been on trial at Liege were found guilty on the charges of attempting to destroy property and sentenced to penal servitude in terms varying from 3 years to 25 years.

The four conspirators, Miloroff, Popoff, Ghorgheff and Karaguloff, who were convicted of plotting against the lives of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and his prime minister, M. Stambuloff, were executed in Sofia.

Robbers recently entered the house of a Jewish inn-keeper near Warsaw, Russia, and murdered the landlord, his wife, four daughters and seriously wounded a fifth daughter.

There were 2,583 cases and 1,465 deaths from cholera this month in Russia.

The greater part of the town of Sharpsburg, Norway, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, 500,000 kroner.

A mass meeting in the east end of London was held Saturday to protest against Carnegie and the treatment at Private Lams.

The four Anarchists who stole a lot of dynamite were sentenced at Paris. Faugoux got 20, Chalaret 12 and Dinet and Enivert each five years penal servitude.

Two closely packed drags collided at Paris, on the way from the Maisons Laiffi races. The horses became unmanageable and threw the drags down an embankment into the gutter. All the occupants of the drags were thrown out and two horses rolled down the embankment with them. Four men were killed and several men and two women were severely injured.

It is again said that Princess May, of Teck, who was betrothed to the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, has been betrothed to his brother, the Duke of York.

The latest estimate places the loss of life by the eruption of the volcano Gunong Aroo, on Great Sangier Island, June 7, at 10,000 people, with millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed.

SIX BOYS DROWNED.

They Were Thrown Into the Water by an Overturned Skiff.

Near Winchester, Ky., on Sunday six boys were drowned in the Kentucky river by the overturning of a skiff. Their names are: Kelley Farney, aged 15; Claud Farney 13; Walter Farney, 11; Charles Farney, 9; all sons of James H. Farney; Algin Brock, aged 16; Winner Brock, 12, sons of Rev. Henry Brock. The boys were bathing in the river, climbing in and out of the boat; and were thrown into a panic by the boat overturning with some of the smaller boys.

The Murderess of Freda Ward Declared Insane by the Jury.

At Memphis, Tenn., Judge Dubose delivered his charge to the jury in the Alice Mitchell case. The question was as to her present mental soundness. After being out 20 minutes the jury returned a verdict of insanity. Alice was returned to jail and in a few days will be taken to an insane asylum. A faint smile overspread Alice's face when the verdict was announced and she chatted gaily with her relatives on her way back to jail. Should she be dismissed from the asylum as sound any time in the future she can be tried as to her sanity at the time the murder was committed. The action against Lillie Johnson, indicted jointly with Alice Mitchell, will be nolleed.

AN EXPENSIVE STRIKE.

A Review of the Great Lock Out. Its Sensational Features, Its Cost and Its Troubles That Are to Come.

On June 28, the Carnegie Steel Company locked out its Homestead employees because an agreement on the wage scale could not be reached, and then began the most costly and sensational labor dispute the country has witnessed since the great railroad strike of 1877.

The Homestead trouble has attracted the attention of the civilized world, has found its way into the executive, judicial and legislative departments of municipal, county, State and national governments, and is being forced as an issue in the National campaign by free traders and free trade organs. Sensation has followed sensation until the people are even now asking, "What next?"

The appeal to the Sheriff, for aid to recovering the steel works from the locked out men who were in practical possession of them, by Chairman H. C. Frick, the sending and the return of the Sheriff's deputies without getting inside of the mill fence, was an early act in the great drama, or tragedy. Then followed the Pinkertons, the pitched battle, the death of 10 men, the wounding of a score of others and the awful gauntlet which struck civilization. The victory over the Pinkertons was followed by a practical reign of mob law in a modified form in Homestead, which soon gave way to martial law.

The main body of the National Guard was on duty 10 days at an average cost per day to the State of \$20,000. The total cost to date for the soldiers will reach in round figures \$320,000, and the end is not yet. The workmen have lost in wages \$180,000 and the Carnegie Company has lost and spent in getting new workmen an equal amount. It is not more. This is \$500,000 more. Carnegie workmen at Duquesne, Beaver Falls and Pittsburgh have lost about \$100,000 in wages and the firm's losses have been swelled by the idleness of these plants. Workmen in Pittsburgh and other places not employed by the Carnegie Company have also been thrown idle by the strike, but their losses cannot be counted. The county will have to pay a good round sum for deputy sheriffs and for costs in the murder and riot trials to come, not to speak of a possible bill of it being compelled to pay for the burned barges. The Nation will also have a small bill to pay for the Congressional investigation, and the City of Pittsburgh another for the hunting down of the Anarchists. Already the lockout has cost over \$1,000,000. Beside the money cost and the loss of precious lives, the trouble stirred up those pests of society the Anarchists and led to the shooting of Chairman Frick. A number of steel workers are under charges of murder and more must defend themselves in court against a charge of aggravated riot. A Lieut. Colonel of the National guard and possibly the Major General will have to satisfy the civil courts that they had authority to string a private up by the thumbs and to shave his head. Demagogues all over the country have found a hearing through the great struggle, both Houses of Congress have wrestled with it, Pinkertonism has been killed by it, warships have been delayed in construction by it, it has brought sorrow to many homes and it is only a month old.

That is the Homestead lockout.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Total Collections, \$153,857,543—A Large Increase Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Mr. John W. Mason, commissioner of internal revenue, has made a preliminary report of the operations of that service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892. The total collections from all sources of internal revenue for the fiscal year just ended were \$153,857,543. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, \$146,035,415. Increase, \$7,822,128.

This result, the commissioner says, is most gratifying, especially when taken in connection with the fact that there was a decrease in the receipts from the tax on snuff, tobacco and the special taxes relating to tobacco of \$1,795,777 as compared with the receipts from the same sources for the previous fiscal year.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the last fiscal year, together with the rate of increase, as compared with the previous fiscal year, are as follows: Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes, 731,629; spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches and grapes, 93,084,724; increase, 5,830,725; fermented liquors, barrels, 31,817,836; increase, 1,339,044; cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, weighing over 3 pounds per 1,000, No. 4, 348,709,477; increase, 73,006,650; cigarettes weighing not over 3 pounds per 1,000, No. 2, 862,982,840; increase, 208,444,080; snuff, pounds, 11,044,351; increase, 774,157; tobacco, chewing and smoking, pounds, 253,902,130; increase, 10,456,204; oleomargarine, pounds, 47,383,750; increase, 3,705,328.

The five districts wherein the largest collections were made during the last fiscal year were the Fifth Illinois, \$29,828,247; the First Illinois, \$19,838,080; the First Kentucky, \$19,240,533; the First Ohio, \$19,967,304; and the First Missouri, \$8,048,320. The collections in Illinois, amounting to \$36,705,338, were more than twice as large as those in any other state, with the single exception of Kentucky, where the collections were \$21,915,834. New York stood third, Ohio fourth and Pennsylvania fifth in order.

The commissioner says that the result of the first year's operation of the law relative to the bounty on sugar (act of October 1, 1890) has been satisfactory.

A Railroad Wreck.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 1.—The second section of train No. 51 on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, having an excursion party from the Union stock yards, Chicago, ran into the first section in the Union station here on Sunday. No one on the first section was injured, but two empty passenger coaches in the rear were telescoped. Ten men in the first coach of the second section, who were in the smoking car, were injured. One died soon afterwards. Two others may not live. The collision was caused by a misunderstanding of the switch tender, he having let the excursion train enter the city on the wrong track.

KILLED BY THE WEATHER.

The Heat Deth Roll Considerably Augmented.

The large death roll due to the heat during the past week was considerably augmented Friday, as the following dispatches show:

NEW YORK.—There have been 42 deaths from the heat in the last 24 hours.

CHICAGO.—The actual number of deaths reported during the five days of extreme heat reached 87, and the prostrations 215.

PHILADELPHIA.—Thirteen deaths from the heat were reported to the coroner. The prostrations were about 30.

CINCINNATI.—About 15 cases of prostration from heat were reported without one death.

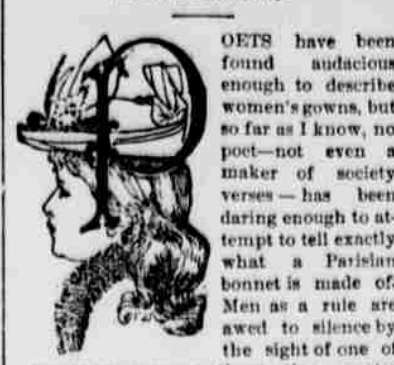
TRUTH is what God says about anything.

The man who looks high will never live low.

THE REALM OF FASHION

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW THEY MAKE IT.

The Hat Triumphant Over Every Other Kind of Millinery.



OETS have been found audacious enough to describe women's gowns, but so far as I know, no poet—not even a maker of society verses—has been daring enough to attempt to tell exactly what a Parisian bonnet is made of. Men as a rule are awed to silence by the sight of one of

STYLES OF HEADGEAR, those tiny capotes which the lady of fashion sets between the fringed fringe on her forehead and the twisted chignon perked up on her occiput. I don't wonder at it, for who would think that a bit of gold embroidered lace, about



A STRIKING COSTUME.

the size of a manly palm or a miniature coronet, with a tiny sprig of flowers, in front, could produce an effect? And yet it does in some mysterious way set the dotted on the i of style, adds another hue to the rainbow. It is an egregious error to say that it is not the bonnet but the woman. I would almost go so far as to say that the hat is the



A CHOQUET COSTUME.

most important part of a woman's toilet, for if that be unbecoming, no beauty in skirt or bodice can save the costume from utter failure. It is very evident that even the married women are inclined to thrust aside every style of headgear that suggests the bonnet of a year ago. The hat is triumphant at this end of the century, and no woman, excepting, as I have said, those no longer young wears a capote except, of course, on occasions of ceremony.

In pleasing contrast with the mannish



A LACE CAPOTE.

effects of some of this season's styles, is the womanly tone of the costume shown in the illustration. It depicts a red crepe gown, made princess style and set off with applique ornaments of black velvet over tulle. The yoke is of surah of the same shade as the stuff, pleated as indicated. The sleeves also of the surah are draped on the shoulders in the same manner as the yoke. The illustration depicts a neat costume for a croquet party—an outing suit in Mulhouse linen. The vest is striped and has small mother-of-pearl buttons; shirt collar and tie are as masculine looking as possible. The pockets are put in vertically, and the

cap is of the same material as the vest. The cuffs and cuff buttons must also be mannish in style. The skirt doesn't need to be lined, but there is a broad bias band set on as represented. If a dicky be worn instead of a shirt, it will be necessary to hold it in place by two ribbons reaching to the band. A bontonniere is part and parcel of this semi-masculine rig, which is extremely becoming to some girls and positively disfiguring to others.

The bonnet shown in the picture is a lace capote for a mature woman. It is composed of two pieces of ecru lace sewed upon a circle of tulle. Between the lace you put



A PRETTY SHADE HAT.

sprigs of small flowers, using one for an algrette, and at the side and at the back you place bows of double faced satin ribbon.



BLACK STRAW AND ROSES.

The picture shows a stylish hat in black straw, garnished with black lace and bows of green satin and Marchal Niel roses, making up a very fetching bit of headgear. Black straws almost always call for roses. In one instance I saw a very original arrangement, the full blown pink rose being set on in a straggling fashion and medium and deep reds with branches of leaves. Broad brims, bent up in fantastic shapes, are, as a usual thing, trimmed to suit toilets, and at times almost produce the effect of fancy dress. Such styles of headgear naturally look best on tall girls.

The illustration shows a very pretty shade hat in open work, trimmed with red poppies and a band of red ribbon. On the crown there is a little rosette of red ribbon and of crepe of the same shade.

EIGHT HUNDRED MEN AT WORK

IN THE CARNEGIE MILLS AT HOMESTEAD, AND OVER 100 MEN ADDED DAILY.

In order to ascertain the true condition of affairs at the Homestead steel-works, and to learn if the oft-repeated stories published about only a few men being at work and the majority of these dissatisfied had any foundation in truth, a Pittsburgh reporter secured a permit and visited the works Thursday. The result was a most surprising revelation, and plainly indicated that those persons outside the works who pretend to be thoroughly posted on the workings within the mill grounds are either wilfully deceiving the public or they have no knowledge about what they speak.

Not since the company regained full possession of the plant, which for several days was in the hands of the mob, have representatives of the newspapers been admitted to the works until now. The belief has been general that the discharged workmen on one side and the officials of the company on the other have been playing a double game of deception on the public as to the progress of resuming work, for the effect it would have upon those seriously considering the acceptance of employment at the terms offered. Vice Chairman Leishman disproved this by issuing orders admitting representatives of certain newspapers to the works. They were given every opportunity to make a thorough investigation of every department of the plant, even to talking with the men there at work.

The result of this personal investigation proves that there are over 700 men now at work in the mills, exclusive of superintendents, foremen and heads of departments, which included increases the total number to about 800. The new men as a rule are bright, intelligent Americans, a large majority of whom are skilled and experienced men in the departments in which they are employed. The best evidence that they are satisfied may be given in their own words. They say their wages and treatment are satisfactory, and they have no doubt of permanent employment in the positions which they have accepted.

ENGINES COME TOGETHER.

An Engineer Killed and a Number Hurt in a Collision.

CINCINNATI, O., August 1.—A switch engine on the Big Four railroad collided with an excursion train from Niagara Falls at the Evans street crossing of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton track. The switch engine had taken a siding to allow the first section of the excursion train to pass, and on being told the section was an hour late the engineer pulled out on the main track. Just as he reached the crossing the two engines came together with a tremendous crash. Engineer Downs and Fireman Powers, of the freight engine, were caught, the former being so badly injured that he died on his way to the hospital. Powers was seriously but not fatally hurt. A number of passengers were slightly bruised.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and Two Badly Injured.

A most frightful accident occurred at Bagley, Mich. Hartnell & Smith's shingle mill was blown to atoms by the explosion of the boiler, and the following men killed: John Thompson, Irwin Hutchins, Leon Skinner and Andrew Swedock. Wm. Small was injured internally and will die. Frank Davis, sawyer, was badly hurt over the eye.